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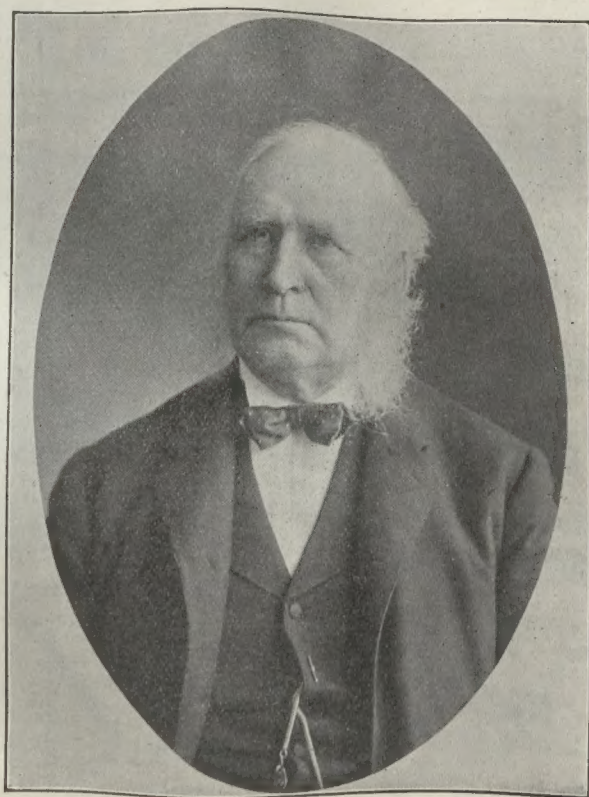
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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



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APRIL 4, 1902.

No. 10

A QUEEN'S STUDENT AT CAMBRIDGE.

HAVING been in Cambridge now for eighteen months, and having observed as carefully as I could Cambridge men, their manners and customs, a few notes showing how this great University appears to a Queen's man, may be not uninteresting to the readers of the JOURNAL.

There are here about three thousand students. Among so great a number one naturally expects to find all grades from the poor, bent book-worm, to the "sporting blood"—a butterfly in a gorgeous red or green vest whose boast so often is "Haven't opened a book this term," or "Didn't bring a single book up with me." (It may be noted just here that a man is "up" when he is in Cambridge, and "down" when he is anywhere else.

Naturally one is apt to generalize too much from the observation of one's own circle of friends; particularly, as here, there is no university spirit to bind men together, but friendships are formed or not, just as they would be in life altogether away from the institution. I have endeavored to avoid this error as far as possible, and so must write in very general terms of the Cambridge student.

To the research men and to all "advanced students," the great glory of

Cambridge lies in the thinkers and observers, of all departments, that are drawn together here by the opportunities for work and mutual assistance. It is these men that make Cambridge easily first among schools of research and of original thought. It is, in itself, no small privilege to observe these as they pass to and from the laboratories and lecture-rooms. They are men whose names and books are known all over the civilized globe:—Stokes, J. J. Thomson, Jebb, Mayor, Hughes, Swete, Westlake, Liveing, Skeat, Ewing, Forsythe, the Darwins, and many others equally famous.

The research work here—where men carry on their investigations under these leaders, is perfectly open: at least it is so in all the laboratories I have yet been in. Every one knows, or may know, just what all the others in his department are doing, not excepting even the professor. So instead of following merely his own research, each has the privilege of seeing all the work of twenty men; of consulting them about particular points, and of being consulted about others. This increases by twenty times the opportunity for collecting valuable experience, to say nothing of the direct impetus that it gives to thought.

It may strike some of your readers

that this state of affairs would be but a matter of course, but it has been a matter of amazement to the few among us who have come from continental research laboratories, where, they say, every experiment is kept locked up in a separate room lest other students steal the ideas.

To the sporting men, Cambridge means the greatest school for rowing—excepting Oxford—that exists in England, or anywhere else for that matter. Or perhaps it is the cricket that attracts him, or the football, or the polo, or whatever his particular game may be; for almost all sports permitted by the climate and surrounding country are followed here; our own lacrosse having also its devotees.

There is no university or college enthusiasm about the contests, even the great boat race against Oxford does not seem to stir up more than a passing mention outside of rowing circles.

With regard to sport here I wish to notice that the clean, manly play of the game "for the game's sake," and the straightforward confidence in one's opponents, approaches far closer to the ideal of sport than anything I have seen elsewhere.

In view of an evident mistake in one of the columns of the first JOURNAL of this series it may be well to mention that hockey here—even ice hockey—is a different game from ours of the same name. It is in general played on the grass with a cricket ball and a club like a combination of our hockey stick and a golf "driver." A good idea of the style of the game may be obtained from the illustrations that occasionally appear in the "Illustrated London News," "Graphic" and similar papers.

It seems to me to be a very clumsy game in comparison with ours.

In considering the average Cambridge undergraduate and graduating student, I have been much surprised and pleased to find how well our own fellow students at Queen's compare with them. The large leisure class here gives to the average undergraduate a polish and a grace of manner unattained at Queen's, but as far as I have been able to observe, there is lacking that sturdy manliness and self-reliance that has always seemed to me to be so characteristic of the Canadian student.

One often hears the dictum, "Oh, you know, one does not come up to Cambridge to study; it is to form acquaintances, and for the social life entirely."

There is, too, a selfishness—perhaps it is a thoughtlessness for the comfort of others—that seems to contrast very strongly with the feeling of brotherhood that obtains to such a marked degree among the "perfidious Alma Materists."

The system here seems largely responsible for these peculiarities. Each person "*in statu pupillari*" must have a study separate from his sleeping apartment, and it is in this "sitting room" that he keeps "bachelor's hall." His breakfast and luncheon are served here either from the college kitchen or by his landlady, who by the way is regarded merely as a sort of higher servant. He goes to his college for dinner in "Hall," but once or twice a week dines in his own room. All undergrads must attend the college dining hall a certain number of days a week—generally four or five—and in many cases Sunday must be one of

these days. After "Hall," if he does not settle down to study, or go out to spend the evening at some other student's rooms, he will be pretty certain to be entertaining friends in his own.

With regard to students and degrees: A student goes in for either a "Poll" (ordinary pass degree), or tries a "tripos" (honour course). In either case he must first pass both parts of the "previous" examination, of which "part I" is wholly Latin and Greek, and "part II" consists of papers on logic (or Paley's Evidences), elementary mathematics and an English essay. Men going in for a tripos must now pass one of three additional papers on elementary mechanics, French or German. This leaves them ready to begin work on their "tripos." There are ten distinct triposes, viz., Mathematics, Classics, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Theology, Law, History, Oriental Languages, Mediaeval and Modern languages and Mechanical Sciences. Some of these are divided into two parts; the degree (B.A.) being granted on the results of the first part. The second examination seems to be simply for higher standing and is taken a year or so after.

If a student wishes to take the ordinary or poll degree he must, after passing his "previous," take both parts in the "general" examination, which are as follows: Part I, Classics, Algebra (to equations of two unknown of degree not higher than the second), elementary statics and a voluntary paper (for standing) in Latin Prose. Part II consists of five papers: (1) Acts of the Apostles in the original Greek, (2) English History, (3) English Essay, (4) Elementary Hy-

drostatics and Heat, and (5) a voluntary paper, for standing, on a play of Shakesneare or a poem of Milton.

After this there comes a special examination in one of the same subjects as a tripos or in logic, music, or Agricultural Science.

Having passed all these, a student may take his degree (B.A.).

There is yet a third way to a degree: Any graduate of another university, or anyone who, by having done satisfactory original work, shows that he is able to do research, may be admitted as an "advanced student," and such student on the completion of two years residence and the publication of a research of distinct value to science, may receive the degree of B.A. (res.) in which the last letters in brackets stand for "research."

The first degree awarded in all cases is the bachelor's, and this covers such a range of merit that one must know further what kind of a B.A. the student is. A B.A. with first-class standing in both parts of a tripos will be much more advanced than an average M.A. The part one B.A. may range anywhere between our M.A. and B.A. and the holder of a mere "Poll" degree *may* be a pretty poor specimen. Of course the taking of a "Poll" degree does not necessarily indicate a lack of capacity, as many reasons may influence clever men to take it. For instance, one "Poll" B.A. who has spent his leisure in research, has won through it a commanding position in the scientific world and has recently been appointed principal of one of the more important British colleges.

There is one advantage in these unclassified B.A.'s and that is that people look to the man, his real standing

and capabilities, rather than to any letters he may write after his name.

Any B.A. of three years standing may, on the payment of a certain fee (£12, I believe), take his M.A. This carries with it a vote in the Senate and frees him from the regulations for "*persons in statu pupillari*."

The regulations mentioned in the preceding paragraph relate to the discipline of all persons under the degree of M.A., and some of the more important and more ridiculous are as follows: Academic dress must be worn at all lectures and examinations (except in special cases,) in the library, Senate house, a university church; at all times on Sundays in the streets, every evening after dark in all parts of the town and its immediate neighborhood, and on all occasions when they call on a University officer in his official capacity. Smoking in cap and gown is a serious offence, but nothing is said about being drunk in academic dress. Persons *in statu pupillari* must not drive "tandems" or "four-in-hand" carriages, or take part in any steeplechase, must not take part in horse racing or pigeon shooting, must not drive in a dog-cart or other vehicle on Sunday without permission from the tutor, etc.

To enforce these rules there is a system of "proctors," or university police, who are allowed to fine for all breaches of discipline. The "progs" "prowl," accompanied by two "bulldogs," or college servants, as attendants. These men are supposed to do all the running and capturing of infringers of discipline, but I have never seen them in action. The office of proctor is supposed, by the "powers that be," to be a very honourable one,

but the students do not seem to see it in this light.

As the Colleges have only rooms for about one thousand students, the majority live in licensed lodgings as mentioned above. No student is allowed a latch-key, but if out after ten o'clock—at which hour all outer doors are locked—must wait for the landlord to unlock for him. The time of coming in and the fact of wearing or non-wearing of the cap and gown are noted, and a report is sent to the student's tutor once a week. If in any case a student should not come in before midnight a report must be sent to the tutor first thing next morning. No student may leave his room after ten, but visiting students, of course, can get out at any time. In vacations, when the proctors are off duty, no student is supposed to be out of his lodgings after ten except by the special permission of his tutor.

The system of colleges is so different from anything we are accustomed to that a few notes on it may not be out of place. A college here is a corporation consisting of fellows, graduates and undergraduates. The full control lies, as far as I can ascertain, with the fellows who indirectly elect from among themselves the various college officials, master, deans, bursar, etc. These colleges have in general large revenues from lands, investments of other kinds, and from the fees of the undergraduates.

The privileges of a "fellow" vary slightly from college to college, but in general they dine together at the "High table" of the college hall, and at the college's expense, they have voting power in some college matters, a free set of rooms in college, and in

addition are paid about £200 per annum. The master and other officers receive special salaries. The idea, of course, is to ensure these men a comfortable living so that they may devote themselves unreservedly to their particular branch of study or research. As a rule three or four new fellows are elected each year—professedly by competitive examination, but really by choice of a council of fellows. Fellowships, in Trinity College for instance, are tenable for six years; but if a fellow be appointed a college or university lecturer his fellowship usually becomes permanent during his occupancy of office. These fellowships are the great prizes of college life.

Among the college officers are three or four tutors to whose care all persons *in statu pupillari* are confided, the science students having one tutor, the classical ones another, and so on. The duty of these tutors is to collect the fees. They are also supposed to direct the studies of their students by telling them what classes to take, and are in theory, guardians and advisers in the absence of the parents. Almost all college and university business has to be conducted through these officers. If a person wishes to draw books from the library he has to get an order from his tutor; or if he wishes to go in for an examination the tutor will get his application form and show him where to sign his name, etc. The tutor then will forward the papers "to the proper authorities" and do any other business that the student is deemed incapable of attending to personally.

There are here eighteen such colleges, each entirely distinct from the others, and each giving certain lecture and laboratory courses for its own un-

dergraduates. There are also two ladies' colleges, Girton and Newnham, the students of which are accorded university privileges of lectures, library, laboratories, and examinations, but as they are not members of the university they can neither take degrees nor are they officially graded on examination lists. For instance, when Miss Fawcett headed the list on the mathematical tripos some years ago she could not take the title of Senior Wrangler, but was referred to as "above the Senior Wrangler"—a fact that is always mentioned in speaking of the "senior" of that year, and a fact that is said to be a constant thorn in his university life. A lady coming tenth would be ranked as "between the ninth and tenth wrangler"; the wranglers being those of first-class standing in the mathematical tripos.

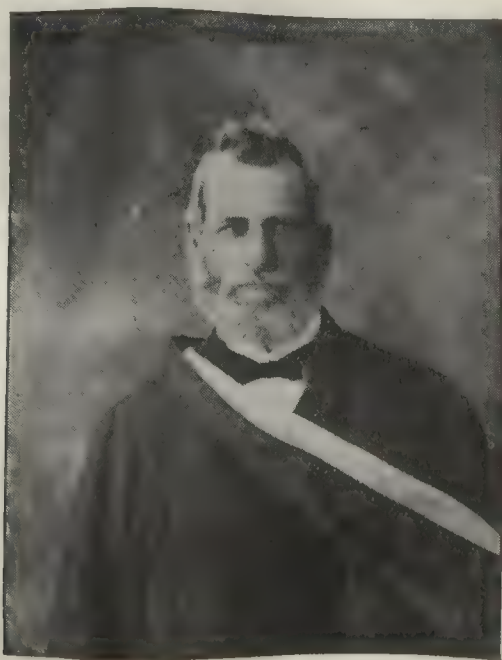
There is also a "board of non-collegiate students" to which all members of the university, who cannot afford college life, belong. These are presided over by a censor, who fills all the duties of a tutor. These students have no "hall," but certain lectures are delivered to the undergraduates of that body.

More important than the college lectures and laboratory courses are those given by the university itself. These are in charge of the professors and are open to all members of the university irrespective of their college.

The university, of course, is the degree-granting body and so holds all important examinations; but some of the colleges hold exams of their own which, I believe, members must pass before taking the university papers.

WILL C. BAKER.

(Continued on page 17.)



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Editorials.

THE officials at present in charge of the JOURNAL have not thrust their own affairs very prominently before the notice of the College public during the session; but it is quite appropriate either now or before the end of the current volume to pass some reflections upon the work of the year. At a recent meeting of the Alma Mater society it was said by a representative of the JOURNAL that no formal or official report, except a financial one, was to be offered. In the past such reports have only been furnished to the Alma Mater society when the JOURNAL had fallen on evil days and the editor-in-chief felt inspired to declaim against the students in general for their failure to support him in his literary parturition. It is not many years since an editor-in-chief even resigned his position upon these grounds. The officials of the JOURNAL at present have no such charges to make and no such upbraidings to hurl at their friends. On the other hand nothing but the most flattering encouragement has come from those who have read these pages during the current year, and difficulties have been made easy by the warm apprecia-

tion which has been shown to those upon whom the task of publishing this paper has fallen. Numerous persons outside the circle of those appointed for the purpose have also offered the results of their observations and reflections to be used in these columns for the entertainment and the instruction of the readers.

Any comparisons of the work done either by members of the JOURNAL staff or by outsiders would be unfortunate if not unkind, but there is no student who will grudge a compliment to at least two persons on the present staff whose work has been especially interesting and thorough, to wit, the editors of the ladies' department, Miss Harriet Smirle and Miss Lilian Vaux. to whom the success of the present volume of the JOURNAL is largely due.

Another of the pleasantest features of the year's work, from the point of view of the editorial functions, has been the modesty with which the various writers have presented their manuscripts. Almost invariably these have been given on the express understanding that they were by no means to be accepted unless they were quite suitable, and that changes and alterations by the editor-in-chief would be welcomed. It is earnestly hoped that the officials of next year will meet the same sympathy and encouragement in the task to which they will devote such pains. In no department of college activity are co-operation and support more essential.

The interim report given by the business manager presents many interesting and hopeful features. Although the books of the JOURNAL cannot be closed for some six months yet, owing to the nature of some of the advertis-

ing accounts, still a reasonably sure estimate can be made at this time of the receipts and expenditures. A full report will be presented in the Autumn.

The rapid increase of the total revenue of the JOURNAL during the past three years, owing largely to the enterprise of the business manager, is one of the most pleasant things in the report; the amount reaching almost to two thousand dollars. Next year the JOURNAL will be in direct connection with the various Queen's societies of different large centres, thereby drawing closer together the life of Queen's men and advancing the interests of the JOURNAL.

THE proximity of the April examinations is a circumstance which gives a buoyancy and charm to the studies which have been carried on all year in a matter-of-fact and drudging fashion. People who could never be made to understand the significance of knowledge for its own sake, and who could never see past the hard and practical end in view need only to have an examination in the near future in order to have their vision cleared. In October they study because more or less remotely their bread and butter depends on the work that is done from day to day; in April even the least sordid of incentives is forgotten and study becomes part and parcel of the wild joy of living. Enthusiasm is stirred to the utmost at the sight of closely written lectures taken down so painfully for months back, and the prospect of transforming these learned pages into a portion of one's consciousness is a sufficient reward for all the labor bestowed on them. The person who does not thrill with delight at such a privilege, especially in the

springtime, is one who has surely not yet fathomed the height and depth of human capabilities. Who would ask a keener pleasure than to sit in an open sunny window reading page after page of lectures in view of an examination just three days off. Two circumstances only can enhance the delight, the fact that the lectures are borrowed from some dear friend, and the novelty of reading them for the first time in one's lifetime. To read old lectures that have been written by oneself and conned daily for six months is a stale, flat and unprofitable proceeding. New ones for us, my masters, and borrowed ones at that.

The freedom and spontaneity with which the intellect leaps to its task in the days before an examination forms one of the best evidences of the ultimate sanity of the human mind; and the fact that such examinations are anticipated so keenly by those who are to take part in them proves that the system offers scope to the highest faculties. In some quarters it is a custom to rail against examinations, and to say that such methods stifle the free play of the intelligence, but such complaints can only be the product of disturbed and disappointed minds incapable of grasping the possibilities which lie concealed in the borrowed lectures or in the merriment of the examination hall three days afterwards.

OF all places in the University the examination hall is the gayest and most attractive. On the April mornings students stroll out from their homes in the sunshine and in their best attire, eager to take their places in the Convocation Hall and to

begin their tilt with the classics or mathematics. The tumult and confusion about the door, and the hilarity which prevails for the first few minutes inside belong to the finest moments of college life; and the cloistered silence which falls upon the busy scene soon after the questions are distributed is a fit climax to the months and years of preparation. The quietness is not that of depression, but comes only from effort and concentration, and it is fitly broken now and then by some ripple of merriment which shows how much gaiety lurks in the assembly even if it is forcibly suppressed for the time being. The sober portraits on the wall take on more sympathetic lines as they are appealed to in moments of intense reflection, while the sunshine which glints in at the windows and creeps across the floor reminds the hard workers inside that in an hour or two they will be at liberty. The best seats in the examination hall are those at the large tables on the platform, where whispered conversation is as innocent as it is spontaneous. A student of the classics or theology sits within arm's length of some devotee of mineralogy, the one utterly helpless to assist the other even if all moral restraints were withdrawn, and yet their very proximity is an aid to knowledge. From the platform seats, moreover, there is a noble prospect of the whole scene below, especially on the days when the modern languages and English literature are among the subjects of examination. The last antagonist of co-education yields up his argument when he sits at one of these raised desks and allows his glance to wander here and there before him.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The JOURNAL is proud to hear of the success of Mr. J. A. Donnell in winning a fellowship in Political Science at Chicago University.

The JOURNAL staff for next session will consist of the following persons: Editor-in-chief, J. M. McEachran; Managing-editor, I. N. Beckstedt; Business manager, E. J. Reid; Arts, R. A. McLean; Divinity, J. A. Petrie; Medicine, E. Sproale; Science, W. K. McNeill; Athletics, D. N. McIntyre; Ladies, Miss Forfar, Miss Fleming; Business committee, S. Polson, J. Brown, G. C. McKenzie, Miss Birch; Special Correspondents, Dr. Hayunga, E. R. Peacock, R. Haydon, R. Lees.

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Dr. D. E. Mundell, 1 on 125..	25.00
M. Neilson, St. John, N. B...	100.00
J. R. Stewart, 1 on 100 ...	10.00
Miss H. Elder, 1 on 50 ...	5.00
Miss Isabel Duff, 1 on 25 ...	2.50
A. E. Day, Walkerton ...	10.00
	<hr/>
	\$3285.50

In Mr. McIver's last report of monies received for the G. M. Grant Hall fund, the name which read G. W. Murphy should have been G. B. Murphy, Elgin, \$100.00. Mr. McIver regrets the inaccuracy.

LECTURES IN MUSIC.

IT is now some years since our University Council had under consideration the establishing of a chair of music in the University. At that time this matter was not only discussed, but a committee was appointed and even a course outlined in the new subject. But alas, more than enthusiasm is needed to found chairs, and this proved but one of the beautiful ideals which the chronic disease of Queen's keeps ideals only. The "vision splendid" faded, the committee, no doubt, quietly forgot they were a committee, and the plans found a dusty resting-place in some rarely used corner of the Council chamber. But evidently it did not quite "fade into the light of common day," for at the beginning of this session we were met by the modest announcement that there would be a class in music open to all students on payment of a small fee, and to outsiders for a slightly larger one.

The lecturer was Mr. Carmichael, and the class was duly begun as announced. Of course nothing pretentious was attempted, or was even possible, in the one hour a week devoted to the subject, but Mr. Carmichael succeeded in making the lectures both interesting and instructive. They were confined to the theory of music and began with a study of musical sounds as based on the theory of sound in general. Not the least interesting feature of this part, at least to one who knew only by rumor of the wonderful deeds done in this same Physics room, was the experiments used so freely by the lecturer. After these we shall be prepared to find music even in a Jew's harp with one string. Then, with Prout's Harmony and the Presbyter-

ian Book of Praise as text-books, the class were initiated into elementary harmony, chords, scales, major, minor and chromatic—of these latter we have always stood in considerable awe—and the formation of these. We have done exercises in English, in philosophy, in mathematics, in chemistry, even in physics, but, believe me, ye uninitiated, they are all as nothing to doing an exercise in music. We harmonized beautifully, or thought we did, keeping in mind all the things we were to do and forgetting those we were not to do, and then went proudly to the piano to play *our own* music. We left it with very mingled feelings, not without a touch of awe that *we* had been able to produce something so entirely original, the like of which was never heard in Heaven above, in earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. Later on was added a study of the structure of musical composition. And if this class cannot now analyze a simple musical composition it is not the fault of the painstaking instructor.

That these lectures were of interest to practical musicians, as well as to those who have no such claims, may be inferred from the considerable number of students of music who attended from the city, and it is a pleasure to hear that they are likely to be continued next year. Whether any change is proposed we have not heard, but whether next year or not, we hope it may be possible before long to add to the scientific study of the subject a study of its history and of musical interpretation. A study of form alone is but partial, whereas it is the aim of a university to present any subject as a whole, to give, in the case of music, its place, and relate it to all other ex-

pressions of the human spirit. To-day is the day of small things; but we confidently hope and expect that from the small beginning of this session may grow the long desired chair of music.

A QUEEN'S STUDENT AT CAMBRIDGE.

(Continued from page 11.)

Much of the preparation for exams is done by "coaches," private instructors who, in most cases, try to grind the work into the students' heads, but in the case of those going in for a tripos the coach prepares his "pup"—as pupils are called—in short examination methods as well as in the general knowledge of the subject. There exist here regular "coaching agencies" that take the students, eight or ten at a time and do the cramming wholesale.

The town of Cambridge exists principally to supply the real and imaginary needs of the students and in as far as possible to relieve them of cash. There is no discount to students here, but in many cases exactly the opposite. In fact it is often said that it is far cheaper to run down to London to buy than to order in Cambridge.

This is by no means a "poor man's university," and it is only with economy one can get along on £150 per academic year. If one stays "up" through the long vacation—the laboratories are open then—one needs at least £175 or £200 per annum. It is possible, however, to keep expenses down to the region of £150, but it involves a severer economy than most people care to employ. Rooms alone cost from 15s. to 20s. per week, but some very small ones may be found as low as 12s. I know of no superior limit

to these prices. Rental of sets of rooms are regulated by a syndicate from the colleges and the prices include attendance, but light, coals, etc., must be paid for extra—also rental of table linen, 'silver,' cutlery, etc. The former cost the student just about twice their rental value, but as it is not permitted to have private coal bins, etc., one must "face the music." The landladies are not required to cook for the students, but some may be found who will do it either for a wage or as an extra inducement for the student to take their rooms.

As far as undergraduate work is concerned I have been agreeably surprised to find how well our own university does its work. Contact with men here from all the famous schools of Great Britain and the colonies, and in some cases from those of the continent, has taught me—what I did not realize before—that my own Alma Mater can hold her head up with any of them. I do not mean to say that there are not crudities and serious faults among my own fellow-students, but that it seems to me that our failings are not only remediable with time and energy, but that they are for more likely to be set right than is Cambridge to pick up the spirit and self-reliance of the newer land.

This is not written to tickle the fancy of our students, but that they may realize—as I did not, before studying in Cambridge—the real value of our opportunities at Queen's, and that they may know in some measure how these advantages compare with those obtainable at this great world-centre of thought.

It is impossible for me to tell just how far my opinion is influenced by

my training at Queen's, but as far as I can see I think that the undergraduate system at home produces better men, more useful citizens, and gives its students a truer attitude toward life, its privileges and its responsibilities, than does the corresponding system here.

Of course, an energetic man will make the most of his opportunities anywhere, and opportunities for many things are better here than at home; but my remarks, based as they are on a study of the undergraduate bodies of both institutions—in as far as it has been my privilege to see and understand them—applies, consequently, mainly to these.

Of the co-educational side of the question I can write nothing except to note the lack of it in the constant "man society" among the undergrads here. Girton and Newnham are not admitted as parts of the university and seem to have no influence outside of their own walls.

As far as the post-graduate side of the question is concerned I find nothing unpleasing in the comparison. The mere work can be done as well in one place as another. It is the number of famous men and the splendid library facilities that make it so advantageous to "research" in Cambridge; but with all these inducements there are less than twenty students doing independent work in physics here in the foremost of research schools—and the numbers in the other departments are very small—only two or three in most. In this connection it must be remembered that Cambridge has the world for its constituency, and that it is a good many times sixty years old. So even in the highest of

all university activities I find nothing but encouragement for Queen's, and the more I see and the better I understand this great university of Cambridge, the more do I realize the value of the training received at my own Alma Mater, with its personal contact of staff and students.

WILL C. BAKER.

THE CLASS OF '94.

MR. J. C. Brown, the president of ninety-four, has compiled the following information about his contemporaries, and suggests that similar lists should be published from time to time from the permanent officials of other years.

A. E. Ilett is practising medicine in Watertown, N. Y.

H. P. Fleming is practising medicine in Ottawa.

W. R. Sills is Mathematical Master in the K. C. I.

L. Staples is principal of Kingston Model school.

H. C. Windell is at Queen's in his final year in medicine.

L. H. McLean took his Divinity course at Pine Hill, N.S., and is now preaching at Port Hastings, C.B.

John McKinnon took his B.D. in 1897 and went to Dalhousie Mills, where he still holds forth.

J. T. Norris went into pedagogy and taught for a while at Dutton. He is now Mathematical Master in Ottawa C. I.

J. S. Rayside left college to manage an extensive lumber business. For two or three years he played a fine line of football with Ottawa city just to keep himself from getting stiff.

James Shortt completed a divinity course in Queen's and then took a post

graduate course in Edinburgh University, and is now in Calgary, N.W.T.

E. R. Peacock went from Queen's direct to Upper Canada College and is now house master in that institution.

Miss E. Rayside took a course in pedagogy and then a course in St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa. She is now practising in the Capital as a trained nurse.

Miss J. Russell married Rev. C. G. Young and lived for some time in Russelltown, Que. Last year they went to Prince Albert, N.W.T.

T. J. Glover, after completing his course in Theology, took up educational work and is now in charge of a most successful school for boys in Kingston.

A. D. McKinnon went direct to Boston and preaches to a congregation composed largely of Britishers. He attends Harvard occasionally, but says it cannot compare with old Queen's for thoroughness.

M. H. Wilson has been busy for many years building churches and manses. The last was at Snake river, Renfrew, where he was also preaching. He has not reported lately, so he probably has several new buildings on hand.

Geo. R. Lowe, after completing his Divinity course, undertook mission work in Manitoba, but returning after a year he studied Christian Science and is now connected with First Church of Christ, Kingston.

T. S. Scott, after taking his B.Sc., went to Klondyke. Then he undertook work in connection with the G.T. R., Toronto. He seems to have left the city, as a letter to Toronto failed to reach him. He turned up all right

in Journal No. 9, but without an address.

W. McC. Kellock, G. A. Ferguson, M. B. Tudhope, J. C. Brown and T. P. Morton went through Osgoode, and are now practising law: Kellock at Pembroke, Ferguson at Collingwood, Brown at Williamstown, Morton at Ottawa, and Tudhope not reported.

D. McG. Gandier went out to Rossland and built up a congregation in that new land. To say he did nobly would surprise no one who knew him. He had a thorough knowledge of the needs of the West, and was devoted to his work. At the General Assembly which met in Hamilton, his thirty-minute talk on the conditions in the West made a profound impression. He was forced to leave his work in Canada and go South on account of his wife's health. Had he remained he would have made an admirable successor to the late Rev. Dr. Robertson.

C. B. Fox, on graduation, was appointed demonstrator of Tactics and director of Animal Intelligence in the Hamilton football club. In his leisure moments he toyed with some assaying for the Hamilton Iron & Steel Co. Tradition has it that on one occasion the company became sceptical and sent a sample and Foxie's figures to a high muckie-muck in Toronto, who reported the figures away out. Before dismissing Fox they sent the sample to a big gun in New York, who reported same as Fox to six decimal places. There was a disagreement in the seventh, but the New Yorker afterwards discovered his mistake. The company gathered around Fox and asked "How?" "Oh," said Foxie, spreading his countenance, "that's

easy! I'm a Queen's man and a member of '91." They made him superintendent, and now when he is not busy cashing his salary cheques he stands around watching other people work.

Members of the class of '94 are requested to report themselves and their doings to the President, J. C. Brown, Williamstown, Ont.

Ladies' Department.

THE JANITOR, THE LADY STUDENTS'
FRIEND.

THE Freshette who, on her advent to Queen's, was charmed by the politeness of the janitor in holding open the door for her, expressed her appreciation in a happy manner. "I thought it surely must be the Principal" she said, "and I wondered how he could find time to be round among the students so much." In time she grew to distinguish the different functionaries of the University, but she never ceased to appreciate the janitor.

She found that he was a very unusual janitor. For he did not think his work was done when the furnace was going well and the class rooms were tidied and the sidewalks shoveled, but he would walk around the halls to see if anyone needed help in anything else, where he could be of use—so willing to lend a hand at any time, and so pleasant about it all. And she found that he was about the best friend the college girls had. Suppose for instance that a tea was in progress in the far away realm of the Goddess Levana—the girls would hurry around in preparation; the various committees would meet, decide and act; the curators would make valiant endeavors to put the room in shape; the decorators would rummage in the store-room for

bunting and tissue paper. But it would be "Mr. Burton" here, and "Mr. Burton" there, and "Oh, Mr. Burton, would you mind getting a pail of water, we don't like to carry it past the Latin class-room—and would it be too much trouble for you to get a longer ladder?" or "Did you see the broom anywhere, Mr. Burton?" and "where did the boys put the bunting after the reception?" What would the girls do, what could the girls do, without the janitor to help them with things they ought to do themselves and cannot, or do not like to do. The Freshette wondered.

What if he were hot tempered, she thought? The girls would not take as much comfort out of his assistance, for help given with a smile is twice as valuable as any other sort of help. The girls wouldn't feel very much like asking Mr. Burton to fix their lockers or look for their lost brooches in the dirt-pans, or lend them his knife, or fix the gas stove for Levana teas, or do one quarter the number of things he was always doing for them, if they didn't feel sure of the smile on his face when he said yes!"—so the Freshette thought.

And she learned very soon, too, how thoroughly interested the janitor was in the college. How he knew the students so quickly and was so much concerned about their successes and failures. How he read the Journal and went to the Glee Club concerts, and took such a pride in every part of the University. But especially how he favored co-education. "Oh, he was glad to have the girls at College," the Freshette heard him say one day, "for it did the young men no end of good." He had watched and he had noted how

these same young men would be cutting up capers, and preparing to enjoy a most hilarious time, when suddenly a sweet young maiden would glide along the halls, and her very influence would seem to check the wildness of the youths, who would speedily grow calm again. Oh, Mr. Burton approved of co-education—it was so good for the young men.

And being convinced of the benefit to the University from the presence of the lady students, he did his best to make their lot a happy one. And the Freshette was not long in learning of his friendliness and his willingness and his cheeriness. The very way in which he said "Yes, it's a fearful day!" seemed to clear things up a little, when the prospects were so doleful some November morning. As the months and years rolled by, the Freshette saw more and more clearly how natural had been her mistake when she took the janitor for the principal on her first day at College. For courtesy and kindness were outstanding characteristics of both. And when, in after years, she would sometimes sit musing on the old days at Queen's, so happy, so long past, she would fancy herself seated again in the old Levana room, third storey, Arts building, listening to a paper read in the dusk of the winter afternoon; and would hear again that old familiar step on the creaking boards outside the room, would almost fancy she saw Mr. Burton, taper in hand, stealing in quietly. "Do you want some lights, ladies?" Would watch again with dreamy interest his efforts to make the gas jet and the taper meet as they should, and see his kindly old face as he turned away again towards the dark hall.

Oh, Mr. Burton, you were a friend to us girls in those old College days! We will not soon forget you!

POPULAR FALLACIES (*After Charles Lamb.*)

I. *That Queen's College Students are Conceited:*

That such a belief is current we are only too well aware. We hear the statement constantly. If we are staying in Cosmopolitan Toronto, or are buried far away in Montreal, no matter where we go we are accused of the unpardonable sin of conceit. Some of us whom nature has endowed with peculiar qualities of meekness are startled to find that, on entering Queen's, we are at once classed indiscriminately with those whose pride is their besetting sin, in one heterogeneous mass we are placed and irrespective of individual traits or any redeeming features are called conceited. It is apt to prove a shock to the tender consciences among us.

And we ask, and justly, why the epithet? It savors strongly of jealousy, we think. It calls up a picture of childhood's days when, dressed in all our Sunday best, we were starting one day for church, and at the doorstep were greeted by the taunting voices of the washerwoman's little children from the street below, "My, don't you think you're proud!" We had not thought of it at all, and our innocent little hearts were filled with distress and resentment at the base imputation—at once we straightened up and with defiant attitude we walked away, past those little washerwoman children, on to church. We had not felt proud, we had not been thinking of ourselves at all, but they had evidently, and if they thought we had any cause for pride

why then, well, we supposed we were proud, if it came to that—at least we had nothing of which we were ashamed! Are the cases parallel?

II. That Blue, Red and Yellow are not Artistic in Combination:

No Queen's student is a victim of this fallacy. To him the combination is not alone not "inartistic," but positively a desirable one on account of its beauty and richness. There was one day in his life perhaps when he first saw the Queen's sweaters on the campus and experienced a sudden revulsion of feeling. But that quickly passed and now he cannot look calmly on navy blue and scarlet in anyone's necktie without feeling a curious longing to insert a yellow thread. Now he finds himself staring at the tablecloth and wondering why they forgot to put in the blue with the red and yellow. Not artistic? Why they are positively beautiful those three colors; so the Queen's man thinks.

But the outsiders. Now they don't feel that way at all. They have most peculiar tastes. Some really prefer pale blue and white—"Prettier," they say. Prettier!? What can they be thinking of? There is no richness in hue, no depth of shading in blue and white! There was a lady once who was making two sofa cushions for Christmas. One was of red and white and one was blue, red and yellow. The cushions were intended for dear friends, and she put an equal amount of time and care into both. But what do you think she said? Why that she worked at them together, one after the other, and kept the sewing on the red and white to *rest her eyes* after the blue, red and yellow. And this is a true story. But the lady was not a Queen's student.

III. That Professors are not like ordinary mortals:

This is an impression that you get from reading and hearing about university life before you enter it. I remember a picture which impressed me greatly in my tender years. It was entitled "The Absent-minded Professor" and represented the worthy gentleman as, watering-can in hand, diligently sprinkling a pile of his books. That picture remained long in my memory, and when my big brother went to college I was anxious to hear his personal experience with the learned professors. Imagine the intense astonishment with which I heard that the Professor of Latin had invited him out to Sunday tea! It was a revelation to me.

But when my own college days hove in sight, I proved for myself how erroneous my previous ideas on the subject had been. For I found that college professors both dressed and behaved like ordinary mortals. I also learned that the great majority of them ate poached eggs. This I had always doubted. To me a poached egg was as commonplace and "bourgeois" an article as it was possible to approach, and being assured that it was a very common course of diet on the professorial breakfast table, my preconceived notions vanished at once into the air. I began to feel dimly the force of Browning's lines:

"Roughness and smoothness,
Shine and defilement,
Grace and uncouthness
One reconciliation."

Poached eggs and professors then were not utterly foreign bodies.

IV. That you can always tell a Student when you see him:

Of course we grant the truth of this

with modifications—but not as a general statement. For instance if you see him in the college halls, or at the note-book counter in a book store, or if you catch a glimpse perchance of a slim black book tucked under the arm you may be able to tell that he is a student. But on other occasions, meeting him simply as a man among men, he is not always so easy of detection. Sometimes he manages to hide his identity very cleverly. There is a story of a Freshette who had a lively conversation with a census taker one spring morning. He came to the boarding house for information as to the members of the family, and Miss Freshette, opening the door thought it a fine opportunity for stuffing him, which she proceeded to do. And after having made various inauthentic statements about the family, herself, and her long-established residence in Kingston, discovered, when he turned to go down the steps finally, that there was an unmistakeable edge of the college colors in the back of his hat. When she learned afterwards that he came originally from her native town, her sense of comfort was not increased. You see she had not been able to tell a student when she saw him.

We admit she was but a freshette. Had she been wiser she might have seen in the general alertness, curtness, pertness—plainly written “student.” Still we do not know. The reason people find it so easy to tell students is because they go in bunches—this seems to be a tendency peculiar to the student class, this bunching. And it is in this condition that the spirit of “camaraderie” seems to accentuate the buoyancy, the swagger and assurance which are characteristic traits of all

youths. But outsiders, noticing this, and failing to see the Emersonian “each and all” principle at work, fancy the student body alone exhibits these peculiarities and confidently assert that they “can always tell a student when they see him.” No, my friend, not always, when he is alone, though you may be able to tell students in bunches.

HE FAILS TO CONQUER.

Dramatis Personae.

Studiosus—A Student at Queen's—
Final year Divinity.

Diligentia—A Lady Student—Senior
year in Arts.

University Dignitaries, Professors,
Students.

ACT I.

Scene: Levana Room. *Time:* 10.30
a.m., December 1st.

[Some eight or ten girls, assisted by three men, are endeavoring to drape the College colors artistically, preparatory to the annual Levana tea.]

Diligentia—I wish I knew that Mr. Studiosus; I would ask him to fasten this bunting up for me—he's so tall.

Kind Friend—I know him, I'll introduce him. Mr. Studiosus, we need your help very badly over here. Have you met Miss Diligentia?

Diligentia—How do you do, Mr. Studiosus. Yes, if you don't mind, I wish you would nail it up for me. I don't like mounting ladders.

Studiosus—[Who is not at all fond of them himself.] Do let me help you! Is this high enough? Higher? Oh, no! I'm not afraid! I'm quite at home on ladders; I'll just stand on the top.

[Crash! the ladder breaks; Studiosus and bunting lie prone on the floor. There is a rush from all parts of the



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Y. W. C. A.

room, but Diligentia reaches his side first.]

Diligentia—Oh, I'm afraid you are hurt, Mr. Studiosus. Did you break your arm? Oh, why did I let you stand on the top of that ladder! What right have people to make ladders like that; Oh, dear me, I am so sorry!

Studiosus [borne out by his faithful friends], nobly—Don't mind about me, Miss Diligentia, my injuries are of little consequence. I am a happy man to possess your sympathy—and my Hospital certificate. *Exit.*

Diligentia—Oh, that ever I was born! To think that I should have wished to meet Mr. Studiosus for such a long time and then on the first day of our acquaintance I should have helped him break his arm! Poor, poor man! He may never be able to make gestures in the pulpit, and I shall be to blame! If he has to work a wooden arm all his life I shall never forgive myself! Oh, these Decoration Committees, how I detest them!—I don't care how you fix the arches. Yes, drape the blackboard in red if you like, it isn't much uglier than the yellow. Oh, dear me! And he really is handsome, though he didn't look much in that group in the Journal. But you never can depend on newspapers, I've found, they'll twist the truth if they possibly can—it's their business. I'm going home to dinner, though I know it won't be ready, it never is. Good-bye girls. Oh, dear! isn't everything horrid!

Exit Diligentia.

ACT II.

Scene: Skating Rink. *Time:* Saturday afternoon, March 15th.

[Diligentia and Studiosus sailing around hand in hand.]

Diligentia—And your arm is really quite better, Mr. Studiosus? It was this one?

Studiosus—Yes, this one (gentle pressure).

Diligentia—Then you will be able to make gestures in the pulpit after all! I am so glad! A minister without gestures is like a sermon without illustrations.

Studiosus—Ah, Miss Diligentia, you really take an interest in the work of the church?

Diligentia—An interest! Oh, Mr. Studiosus, yes.

Studiosus—Then you would commend my action in giving up the grocery business to enter the Ministry?

Diligentia—I think it was noble, noble! The grocery business is too overcrowded now, and the church needs men like you who have had long experience in debating, as you must have had—friends dropping in constantly to sit on your sugar barrels in an easy way, and discussing questions of the day, as they do. Was yours a corner grocery?

Studiosus [ignoring the question]—Yes I chose the higher and left the lower. And now as the term draws to a close and I am about to enter on the active work of the church, I feel more than ever thankful for the choice.

Diligentia [much moved]—Oh, you must, you must, indeed!

Studiosus—I do. And Miss Diligentia, your sympathy is grateful to me, is precious, I may add. What these many skates with you have done for me, who shall say? And your appreciation of the dignity of the ministerial office—

Diligentia—Appreciation! Oh, Mr. Studiosus it was always my dearest,

fondest wish to be a minister myself!
But it was not to be.

Studiosus [fervently]—If not a minister, dear one, at least a minister's —!!!

Ding-Dong! Ding-Dong!! Band
plays "God Save the King."

ACT III.

Scene: City Hall. *Time*: 4 p.m., May
2nd.

[A brilliant assemblage of notables to witness the Convocation ceremonies.]

Diligentia [gowned and hooded, parchment in hand, sits in front seat]: A B.A. at last! And yet I feel no change! How easily honors are worn after all! And I didn't trip on my gown when I got up! I felt his eyes upon me, that made me calm.

Studiosus [to himself]—I am not a B.D. it is true, but that is an empty honor after all! What I crave is the opportunity of filling the office of a Christian minister honorably! And to have won my *Diligentia*, that is much! They have not all done that! What was it she admired most in me, I wonder? Was it my fluency in that sermon at the hospital, or the trick I have of wearing my hair quite long behind! My poor mother was won, she said, by the back of father's head! Ah, no doubt *Diligentia* appreciated most, after all, the sacrifice I made in entering the ministry. The grocery business was a most lucrative one.

The Chancellor—And the Divinity Scholarship which remains over and above, after all have had their share, the Senate has decided to bestow on Mr. *Studiosus*, who has proven himself worthy by his general proficiency in singing, hockey, cutting cake, skating, but most of all in his unparalleled

success in the line of decorations—a feature of university life whose value cannot be too strongly emphasized, especially for those who have hopes of some day pulling the "mosses from an old manse" and setting up housekeeping for themselves. As a decorator, Mr. *Studiosus* is without a peer in this university, we may safely say. He has thoroughly mastered the theory of combinations and permutations by which the three University colors can be arranged in the greatest number of artistic effects. Indeed we are informed that it was in the very act of decorating, in assisting the ladies to decorate, in short, that Mr. *Studiosus* met with that accident to his arm which prevented his writing fast enough to secure a scholarship. What more graceful act, then, could the Senate perform, than to present to the renowned decorator the left-over scholarship as a mark of esteem! Mr. *Studiosus* will you come forward?

Diligentia [rapturously]—Oh, it was through me he got it after all. I didn't hinder him, I helped him! And this money he receives shall be devoted if he be willing, to buying bunting for our new home. The study shall be hung in Blue, Red and Yellow!

Arts.

THE conversation at a certain dinner table the other day turned on epitaphs, and some curious specimens were mentioned. In a village burial ground, not so very far from here, a husband has erected a tomb-stone in memory of his wife, bearing the touching inscription 'De Mortuis Nil Niji Bonum.' The inscription badly needs a Lower Critic; it may mean "I won't say anything, but I'll think a lot."

Another example was an inscription underneath a double stone. Side by side above were the records of the birth and death of John Jones and his wife, Mary Eliza Smith, and across the bottom ran the words: 'Their warfare is accomplished.'

The day was cold and dismal outside and even the class-room was bare and comfortless. But the number gathered there saw not nor felt the petty actual. They were soaring aloft through the skyey ether on the trail of a word magician of old, guided in their flight by one whose soul had been kindled long before at the same altar flame of high and noble thought. What a shock it was when the petty actual began to assert itself in a series of clanks and clunks coming apparently from the lower regions. The students were unable to hear the voice of their guide and, like sheep, were going astray. The guide himself was forced at length to descend from his lofty height. He came and stood over the clank and the clunk and with mighty voice, and still mightier foot stroke, commanded "Stop it!" But in measured beat came back the answer: "Clank! clunk! Clank clunk!" And then one of the fold was noticed wearing a hidden smile of superior knowledge, and muttering to himself about Canute. When questioned he merely pointed at the steam coils and held his peace. And amid low-breathed words and ever diminishing clunks the flight was resumed. And no one spake of the clunk thereafter, but all wore a look of studied calm.

The annual meeting of the Arts society was held on March 11 in the

Junior Philosophy class-room. It is to be regretted that the arts students as a whole do not show more interest in this meeting. The junior years were especially conspicuous by their absence, the majority of those present being of the faithful few always seen at the annual meetings no matter how stormy the night. Perhaps a move in the right direction towards remedying this was the changing of the date of holding the annual meeting to the last Tuesday in February.

The treasurer's report showed a substantial balance on hand, while the report of the curators of the reading room was decidedly bright, having a balance of \$156.05 on the credit side.

All will hear with pleasure that we are to have more commodious quarters for our reading room next session; we shall have displaced the old fossils in the museum, a decided improvement most of us will agree.

L. McDonnell's motion that "the Arts society pay to the Athletic committee out of its funds an amount sufficient to meet the request of the Alma Mater society" was carried unanimously.

Clause 17 of the constitution was amended to have the words "together with the postmasters" struck out from the list of the board of curators of the reading-room.

Henceforth the treasurer must give bonds for \$300, and to prevent the laxity in this respect which is usual in some of the societies of the college, the secretary is to consider it one of his duties to secure these bonds.

D. M. Solandt, J. C. McConachie, and W. Crawford, were appointed a committee to look after the interests of the society during the summer, in con-

nection with the proposed changes in the reading room.

The following were appointed Arts curators of the reading-room for the ensuing year: H. D. Borley, '02; J. Fairlie, J. M. McDonald, '03; D. J. Stewart, '04; D. Gillies, '05.

After the discussion of minor matters the meeting adjourned.

Medical Notes.

ACT II. FROM COMIC OPERA "MEDICUS."

(Curtain rises to burst of martial music, showing Throne-room of Medical College, students, spectators, debutantes, &c., in a smoky background. Throne on dais, with chair on either side—general odor of sweet caporal cigarettes and Prido del sewer cigars. Chorus by spectators, &c. (air "Hail! hail!")

Hail! hail! the gang's all here,
We wait the jurisdiction,
And hope for rows and friction—
Hail! hail! King Bob appears;
Rise up all, hail, hail!—the King.
(Orchestra breaks into "Strike up the Band.")

Strike up the band,
Here comes King Bobby,
Gown on his back—
Gad! he is nobby!
Watch P. I. Nash,
He's going to smash
The man who sings a note of C.
Columbo.

(Enter King Bobby, followed by Chief Vizier Patterson, Lord High Chamberlain Nash, Grand Marshall Sheriff, Keeper of the King's Privy Purse, herald, policemen, malefactors and court attendants.)

King Bobby (solo air "Coon, coon, coon!")

Although it is my fortune
To be somewhat adipose,
I'm glad to say my figure
Is just built to fit my clothes.
As king of this concursus,
I think I fill the chair—
The only chaps my equal
Are Slim-Jim and Spottswood
there.

I went out to the country
To take a practice vast,
When one big honest farmer
Remarked me, driving past,
He eyed my stalwart figure,
He viewed my muscle big,
Then stopped, and quickly asked
me
If I would skin his pig.

(Chorus by Chief Viz. and Lord High Chamberlain Nash.)

Pig! pig! pig! each night he hears
one moan;
Pig! pig! pig! he skinned that beast
alone—
Pig! pig! pig! he didn't think we'd
twig.
Now, he'd rather skin that farmer,
'stead of his pig! pig! pig!

King Bobby—The Herald will proclaim this court open.

(Fantasia on a tin-trumpet by Herald Gillespie, and reading of proclamation. Malefactors are brought forward.)

King Bobby—What charges have we against these misguided youths?

Chief Marshall Sheriff—Your Majesty, they have refused to pay their Aesculapian fee.

King Bobby—Grand Vizier, see that these parasites pay their dues unto the keeper of my Privy Purse, and if this is not done, let them be placed on the pauper list. Next!

Door-keeper Falconer—Your Majesty, a band of strolling minstrels, headed by Master Joseph Graham, late of Edinboro', desire audience.

King Bobby—Good! Admit them, for we are weary of business.

(Minstrels enter.)

Joe Graham (solo, air "Ding Dong").

Your Majesty I'd like to show

My troupe in vaudeville,

In Washburn, Lansdowne, Athens,

Perth,

The house we always fill.

We've played before the crowned
heads

Of Garden Island and Barriefield,

And I hope that in their song and
dance,

They'll lots of pleasure yield—

Ding dong! Ding dong!

The performance isn't very, very
long—

We won't do anything vulgar or
wrong

That might make Brandon blush.

If your guards will push the crowd
away

We'll start the programme without
delay;

Now, good people, don't get in the
way

Of Joe Graham and his vaudeville
troupe.

Master Graham—Your Majesty, first of all I will exhibit some lime-light views I sold in England last summer. View No I: Steamer Pierrepont breaking the ice, a rough day in Kingston harbor. View II: A post-mortem view of Mr. Gage's larynx. This famous gentleman died shortly after the exams a question mark having lodged in his R. Bronchus. Note that the interior of his larynx is almost eroded by points of interrogation. Picture No. III: The interior of the

Clarified Milk Co's office—Mr. McKinley skimming the cream from a bottle of '03. View No. IV: Mr. Spottswood disguised by a smile.

(Loud knocking at the door.)

King Bobby to door-keeper—a murrain on these disturbers! Gad, sir, an ye do not keep better order in my court I shall turn the favor of my Royal likeness back to the K. and P.

Door-keeper—Your Majesty, the leading lady of the troupe desires admission.

King—Admit her.

(Enter a char-woman from the K. G. H., carrying a mop.)

Solo by Char-woman (air "Little Buttermilk," from "Pinafore.")

Oi'm called Mrs. Flaherty,

Owld Mrs. Flaherty,

Woife of owld Flaherty, oi;

The students all bliss me,

Come daily to driss me

For ulcers on both legs have oi;

My chist has bronchitis,

My veins has phlebitis,

I've a water-fall in me left eye

And a pain in my shoulder

That fales loike a bowlder

Whin at night on my pillow oi lie.

But still they call Flaherty,

Scrub the hall, Flaherty—

No rist for the wicked, say oi;

But oi'd rather be working

Than told oi was shirking,

And oi'll scrub till oi'm ready to
die.

(The galloping of horses' feet is heard and Lieut. Sheffield of 4th Hussars, mounted on a foaming saw-horse, dashes into the room, closely followed by Trooper Hill on a fiery clothes-horse).

Duet—Lieut. Sheffield and Trooper Hill (air, "Mr. Volunteer.")

We don't belong to the regulars

Nor yet to the R.M.C.
 We both of us camp every summer
 in
 Clyde's rural cavalree;
 Although De Wet is uncaptured,
 still
 Each gallant 4th Hussar
 Would like to fight for his country
 but
 South Africa's too darn far.

Lieut. Sheffield—Your Majesty, the
 scientists under Czar Redmond are ap-
 proaching your domains—(the tramp
 of marching feet is heard in the dis-
 tance, and the air of "Tramp, tramp,
 tramp, the boys are Marching").

Chorus of scientists:

Tramp! tramp! tramp! the Czar is
 marching,
 Medicine will soon be on the rough;
 Just a jar of C S²
 Just a window broken through,
 And the odor of that court room
 will be tough.

(Crash! a window pane is smashed
 and a bottle of carbon bi-sulphide
 breaks at the King's feet. Lights go
 out—confusion reigns.)

Curtain.

Science.

Kingston, March 21st, 1902.

Editor Queen's College Journal:

DEAR SIR.—I have read a letter
 in your last issue from Mr. T.
 Scott, C.E., in which Mr. Scott indi-
 cates his satisfaction with the Bill for
 Close Incorporation of the Canadian
 Society of Civil Engineers, which has
 its headquarters in Montreal. He re-
 fers to a statement which appeared, I
 believe, in the JOURNAL, that this Bill
 "would render a College degree value-
 less." The Bill has been introduced
 four different times in Ontario Legis-

latures. The first two times it gave
 no value to a College degree. The
 third time it required holders of Col-
 lege degrees to serve two years ap-
 prenticeship to Members of the Can-
 adian Society of Civil Engineers.

If a graduate did not fill this con-
 dition and called himself an Engineer
 of any kind he was under a penalty of
 \$25 for the first offence and \$100 for
 each subsequent offence.

Exhibit (C) was issued on 17th
 February, and distinctly stated that its
 comments were upon the Quebec Bill.
 The Bill just defeated in Toronto and
 in Winnipeg was first read on the 19th
 of February, and in point of fact no
 copy was procurable by Mr. Pense, the
 member for Kingston, until Monday,
 the 24th of February, when he mailed
 a copy to Kingston.

Thanks to the resistance of the Do-
 minion Institute of Amalgamated En-
 gineering, the Bill introduced on the
 19th of February does apparently ex-
 empt holders of Graduation diplomas.
 Whether this exemption would last
 longer than amendments that might
 be introduced next session by the Can-
 adian Society of Civil Engineers, is a
 subject for reflection by sensible men
 who well understand that the Bill just
 defeated in Toronto and in Winnipeg
 would, if passed, have been of no ser-
 vice to restrict the numbers of young
 Engineers if the above clause, ex-
 empting holders of College diplomas,
 had remained on the statute book
 without such amendments as the Can-
 adian Society of Civil Engineers
 might be able to introduce next ses-
 sion.

But, Mr. Editor, it seems to me that
 Mr. Scott is inclined to attach too
 much importance to me by addressing

himself to the late article in the JOURNAL, (which, by the way, I neither wrote directly or indirectly, nor have even yet read). I, at least, am aware that I am not the only pebble on the beach, and therefore I beg Mr. Scott to argue the question of Close Corporation with the men who have formed four successive Legislatures of Ontario, with the men who have formed two successive Legislatures of Manitoba, with Sir Sandford Fleming who informed the Premier that the "Bill is repugnant to the spirit of the Canadian people," with the unanimous vote of the Canadian Mining Institute to send protest to the Premier against the late Bill, with the Legislature of Nova Scotia which has rejected it, with the Attorney-General of Ontario for his speech regarding the late Bill in the House a week ago, with the students of McGill who two weeks ago in the face of most specious attempts to misinform them voted against the Bill, with the students of Queen's who have never yet faltered in their determination to strive for their liberty to practise their profession in Canada, untrammelled by the lords of a Close Corporation.

Let Mr. Scott argue this question with the Faculty of the Science department of Queen's, which has unanimously protested against the Bill, and by the time he has measured the forces arrayed against the retrograde proclivities of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, I fancy he will hesitate before seeking membership in an ill-designed organization, which is up against the spirit of the time, and can not be taught that the ideas for which it is contending are defunct.

R. CARR-HARRIS.

Mr. Scott's letter in the Science column of the last JOURNAL has elicited a good deal of comment and criticism from both students and graduates of this school.

We quote from a letter written to us by one of the latter in justification of the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineering.

"Mr. Scott boasts, and he has a right to boast, of being the first graduate in civil engineering, but that was in 1898, four years ago. So for four long, lean years Tom toiled and practised in blissful ignorance of the merits of those meek and lowly Philanthropists known as the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

Now, since Mr. Scott has been appointed to a situation under the Resident Engineer of the Canadian Niagara Power Co., ex-professor of McGill, Councillor of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, etc., etc., a change has come o'er the spirit of his dreams. Is it because a bill was lately introduced into the legislature that would, if passed, cause T. S. Scott's bread and butter to vanish, or because he can escape this bill by becoming a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, by virtue of a friend at court and possibly by having the opportunity of writing a letter for the purpose of seducing the allegiance of Queen's students from their cause?

Mr. Scott objects to the word "fossil" and yet he ought to know there is a department of the University where fossils are labelled and treated with the greatest respect. It may have been an Honour Geology man that used the term. He says it is not well to call names, yet he characterized that high and disinterested devotion of Profes-

son Carr-Harris to the future welfare of our students as a hobby. For shame!

He says we should inform ourselves "of facts." very well, here is one for him: *The word apprenticeship does not occur once in the bill lately before our legislature*, yet Mr. Scott said in his letter "I grant you the bill would 'prevent an engineer practising (as such) who had not previously served an apprenticeship.'" There, no doubt, are many things about the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers that we do not know, but surely the priggishness of the recent graduate is also capable of being informed.

"As strong a fight as the Boers have made" will not result simply for the reason that the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers is not capable of putting up as strong a fight. The bill is dead and they cannot find a member of our legislature who would touch it with a pair of tongs. Before Mr. Scott transferred his allegiance from Queen's to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers he did yeoman service in many a hard fought fight, but this time he is on the losing side."

Athletics.

THE schedule and results of the inter-year basket ball matches are as follows:

Date	Teams	Winner
Dec. 14, '01.. '02 vs. '03.....		'02
Jan. 11, '02.. '04 vs. '05.....		'04
Jan. 18, '02.. '02 vs. '04.....		'02
Jan. 25, '02.. '03 vs. '05.....		'03
Feb. 1, '02.. '02 vs. '05.....		'02
Feb. 8, '02.. '03 vs. '04.....		'03

From this schedule it is seen that '02 won the inter-year championship,

winning all her matches, with '03 second, '04 third, and '05 last.

Two games were played with the city, the first on Dec. 13th, '01, resulting in a victory for the city boys with a score of 22 to 8; the second on Feb. 19th, '02, Queen's 18, City 12.

To the Editor of Queen's Journal:

Dear Sir.—In the last number of the JOURNAL statements are made in the Science department with reference to athletic finances, which are most glaringly inaccurate and misleading. The writer states that "the report shows that each science student contributed two dollars." This is quite correct. But the writer continues, "the medical and arts men averaged up fifty cents each." It is difficult to see by what process of reasoning such a conclusion could possibly be arrived at. The report shows that the Arts Society contributed one dollar for every man in Arts and Divinity, and that the Aesculapian Society contributed one dollar for every man in medicine. This was the extra athletic dollar which was levied this year. Besides this dollar, every intra-mural student in Arts, Medicine and Divinity, paid at registration one dollar for athletic purposes, which is entered on the report as Senate fund. The science men did not this year, or at any time in the past, pay anything into this Senate Athletic fund. In fact, apart from their subscriptions to the extra dollar fund last year, science students never previous to this year contributed anything to the athletic funds of the University. This year they contributed two dollars each, the same amount as the men in Arts, Medicine and Divinity.

W. MACINNES.



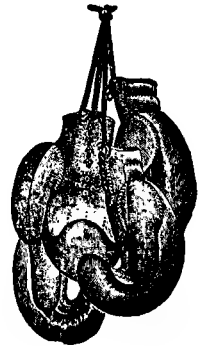
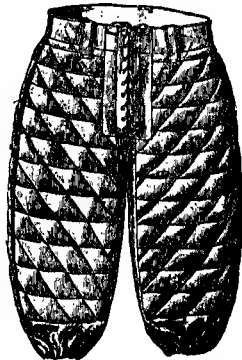
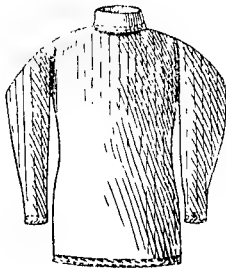
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Educational Department Calendar

December, 1901:

25. CHRISTMAS DAY (Wednesday).
High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements.
New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operation or take effect.
By-law for disestablishment of Township Boards takes effect.
26. Annual meetings of Public and Separate Schools.
30. Reports of Principals of County Model Schools to Department due.
Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations, to Department, due.
31. Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County Inspector names and attendance during the last preceding six months.
Trustees' Reports to Truant Officer due.
Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by Trustees.

January, 1902:

21. Provincial Normal Schools open (First Session) (3rd Tuesday in January.)
28. Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils. (4th Tuesday in January.)

February.

5. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education. (1st Wednesday in February.)

March.

1. Inspectors' Annual Report to Department, due. (On or before 1st March.)
Annual Reports from High School Boards to Department, due. This includes the Financial Statement. (On or before 1st March.)
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due. (On or before 1st March.)
Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk. (On or before March 1st.)
27. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close. (Thursday before Easter Sunday.)
28. GOOD FRIDAY.
31. EASTER MONDAY.
Night Schools close (session 1901-1902.) (Close 31st March.)

April.

1. Annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto. (During Easter Vacation.)
Returns by Clerks of Counties, Cities, etc., of population to Department, due. (On or before 1st April.)

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carnwell Publishing Company, No. 30, Adelaide Street E., Toronto.



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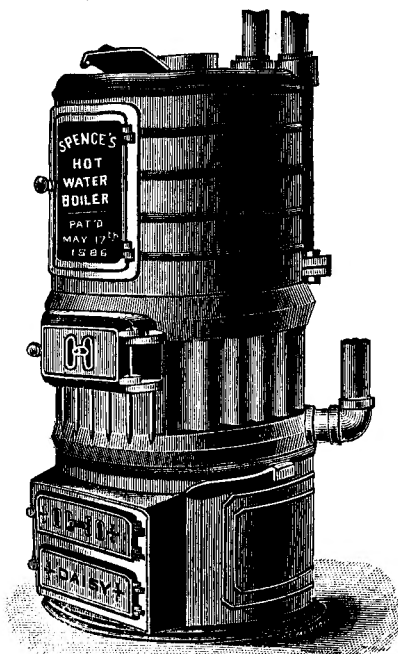
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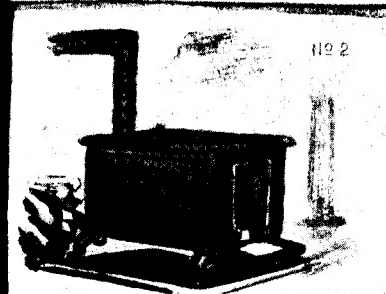
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